

True Gain,
OPENED IN A
SERMON
PREACHED
At Pauls, Nov. 9. 1656.

By EDWARD REYNOLDS D.D.



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19. *Chrysanthemum coronarium* L. (syn. *C. indicum* L.)



To the Right Honourable
ROBERT TICHBORN,
Lord Major of the City of London,
and the honourable Court of Aldermen.

Right Honourable,

Being invited to preach before you, and the Councell Assembly of this great City, I thought it would not be an unseasonable Argument to encourage Citizens, (whose labours and employments, have a special aspect unto Gain, (to look after the Works of God, and the interests of their precious Souls, upon the account of that (a) full, and (b) great, and (c) sure reward, which ever attendeth heavenly negotiations. We read in the Scriptures of an (d) unabiding City, and a (e) City which hath foundations; of (f) winged riches, which flee away; and (g) of durable riches which stay by us: Of the Scheme, the Pageant, the (h) fashion of this world, which passeth over, and of a (i) massive, and eternal glory, which never fadeth away: Of comforts which we (k) leave behinde us, and put off when we lie down to sleep, and of a (l) Comforter which abideth with us, and (m) works which follow us, and are transportable into another Countrey. Inasmuch therefore as the Apostle telleth us, that we

a 2 John v. 8.

b Psal. 19. 11

c Prov. 11. 18

d Heb. 13. 14

e Heb. 11. 10

f Prov. 23. 5

g Prov. 8. 18.

h 1 Cor. 7. 31

i 2 Cor. 4. 17

j 1 Pet. 1. 4.

k Psal. 49. 17

l John 14. 16

m Rev. 14. 13

The Epistle Dedicatory.

¶ Eph. 2. 19

¶ Phil. 3. 20.

¶ Eccles. 1. 4

are (n) συμπολῖτες, fellow Citizens with the Saints, and that we have (o) τοῖτερα, a traffique and negotiation in Heaven, and in as much as when we go from hence, the earth, and all the contents thereof, will (p) stay behinde us, and nothing will go along with the soul into another *World*, but those graces which did here enrich it: I have in this plain Sermon, endeavoured to persuade my selfe and mine hearers, to be wise Merchants for an abiding City, and above all the interests in the world, to look after those two most precious jewels, withouts which the possession of the whole *World* would be but specious beggary, our souls, and our Saviour. And because this is a Doctrine, most generally confessed, and yet too too generally neglected: (even good men oftentimes suffering Martha's many things to divert their thoughts from Maries one necessary thing:) I have the more readily obeyed the Order of your honourable Court, in publishing this Sermon: Though there be nothing but the wholsomnesse of the Doctrine it selfe to commend it to the view of this curious Age: Wherein, if mens fancies be not gratified with the dress, and garnish, as well as their consciences, nourished with the substance of sound Doctrine: If there be not either Elegancy of Stile, or New and Polite Notions, to commend old Truths to our more quaint and delicate palates, we are apter many times to censure the manner, then to value the matter which is set before us. As it is, I offer it to your favourable acceptance, and humbly commend you, and all your weighty affaires to the special blessing of the Lord,

Your Honours most humble servant

in the work of the Lord,

EDWARD REYNOLDS,



TRUE GAIN.

MATTH. 16. 26.

For what is a man profited if he shall gaine the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?

Ur Savior acquainting his Disciples with what things he was to suffer at Jersusalem, and being thereupon rebuked by Peter, doth not only reprove Peter for the carnal apprehensions which he had of his Kingdome, assuring him that he was therein an *adversary* and an *offence* unto him, as going about to hinder the great work of mans Redemption, by dissuading him from those *sufferings* whereby it was to be accomplished; but doth further assure both him and all his Disciples, That they are to be so far from expecting earthly honours and preferments from him, as that they must learne to *deny themselves*, and in stead of Crowns and Dignities, must be ready to take up a *Crosse* as he should do, and to *follow him without the camp, bearing his reproach*. He assures them

them that as all the good which he was to work for them, was to be *Purchased* by his *sufferings*, and *denying of himself*, so the way whereby they were to be brought unto the *fruition* of it was by *denying themselves*, and being conformable unto him in sufferings. That which was necessary for Christ to do by way of *merit* to *purchase* it, was necessary by way of *preparation* of heart for them to do, to *attaine* unto it. As He, so we likewise are first to *suffer*, and then to be *glorified*, so Christ saith of himself, *Luke 24. 26.* and so the *Apostle* saith of his people, *Rom. 8. 17.*

And because they might be offended at this doctrine, as contrary to those opinions which they had entertain'd of their *Messiah* (whom they beleev'd him to be) who was in their apprehensions to *restore the Kingdome unto Israel* *Acts 1. 6.* and to be *King of all the world* (whence there arose a general belief, not only amongst Jews, but others, as *Tacitus* observeth, that out of those Countries should arise a Prince who should rule over all the world, which the *Romanes* thought to have been verified in *Vespasian*, who was sometimes *Prefectus Judea*, (and afterwards Emperor of *Rome*) therefore our Saviour further sheweth them, that in these reasonings they had indeed *too low apprehensions*, of him and his Kingdome, for they ought to look upon their *Messiah*, as a Prince who would deliver them from the *great* *affliction of all evils*, and advance them to a condition, beyond which a more blessed, could not to be found,

*Pluribus per-
suasio inerat, an-
siquis sacerdo-
tum literis con-
tineri eo ipso
tempore fore, ut
valeceret ori-
ens profecti;
Iudea rerum
potirentur.*

*Que ambages
Vespasianum &
Titum pradix-
erant. Annal. 1. 5.*

found. But now admit that he were to be King of all the world, and would advance them proportionably to as great dignity as such a Kingdom could dispense; yet, if after all this, they die, and their souls perish and go to hell, what good would such a Kingdom, such a Messiah do them? Is there any thing worth the soul of a man which he would not expend, and part with to save that? Therefore he would not have them to think that a *worldly domination* was such as he came to purchase for them; but a glorious and *eternal kingdom*, which at last he would *come with his Angels* to take them into, the first fruits and glimmerings whereof are more worth then all the *crowns and diadems* of the world, wherof he promiseth quickly after to give them a taste, which accordingly he did the eighth day following in his *Transfiguration* on the mount.

The Context from *vers. 24.* to the end of the Chapter containeth, 1. *An Assertion.* 2. *A Vindication* thereof. The *Assertion*, That who-soever will come after Christ must *take up his cross*, and *deny himself* v. 24. The *Vindication* from three great *scandals* which this severe doctrine of the *Crosse* was attended withall. 1. *Death* and this taken away, v. 25. *Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever wil loose his life for my sake, shall finde it.* The way to attain *life eternal*, is to lay down a *mortal life*, when the *glory of Christ and his service* calleth us thereunto: 2. Another great *scandal* of the *Cross* is, that it strips us of the *world*, and the

comforts and delights thereof, this is removed, v. 26. Admit a man could not onely escape the Cross by forsaking Christ, but exchange him away for all the world, and make himself master of all the comforts which a confluence of all worldly dominions could pour into his bosome, yet if after all this he must die, and lose his soul, and that forever without possibility of recovery, he would in the issue finde it but an unprofitable bargain. 3. The last scandal of the Cross is the Ignominy, and shame of it. In which respect Christ is said to have taken unto him the form of a servant, *Phil. 2. 7.* (because the death of the Cross was servile supplicium, as the Historian calleth it,) and to have despised the shame, *Heb. 12. 2.* and this is reomoved, v. 27. *The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his Angels, and then he shal reward every man according to his works.* As he, though he were put to shame on the Crosse was yet after exalted unto glory, and sat downe on a throne, *Hebr. 12. 2.* so with the same glory he will reward those that suffer shame for him, and their reward shall be according to their works, the measure of there glory answerable to the greatness of their shame and sufferings. Of which, having according to his promise v. 28. given a short, but most ravishing tast unto some of them in his transfiguration, they afterwards esteemed it a great honour, that they were accounted worthy to suffer shame for his Name, *Act. 15. 41.*

The words of the Text contain the removal of
the

Liv. Tacit. vid.
Cesaub. ad Sue-
tor. Aug. c. 67.
et in Baron.
Exercit. 16.
4. 77. & Lips.
de cruce Appian.
de Bell. Civ. 1. 3
Sueton. in Gal-
ba. c. 9.

the second great *scandal*, which the Disciples might be apt to take at this doctrine of *selfe denial*. They hoped, as it may seem, to be great men in the world, and to enjoy the liberties and honours thereof; and now they are told that they must *leave all* to follow Christ. And least they should be offended, he assures them that if they should do otherwise, and for love of the world should forsake him, 1. They would lose their *souls*, which is better to them then all the rest of the world: 2. Having lost them, they would finde nothing in all the world, able to redeem and recover them again.

The words are set down by way of *Interrogation*, intimating a more *vehement Negation*, *What shall it profit?* That is, It shall not at all profit. It carrieth a *kinde of universal concession*, and unquestionable truth in it, which no man can deny. Even they themselves who cast away their souls to gaine the world, cannot, themselves being *Judges*, but confess, that it is an absurd thing to expect profit from any thing when the soul is lost, or to prefer all the world above a mans own eternal happiness. When a thing is exceeding manifest, the Scripture useth to make *men themselves*, whom it would thereby reprove, the *Judges* of it. *Judge in your selves*, saith the Apostle, *is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered*, 1 Cor. 11. 13. and the Lord in the Prophet, Isa. 5. 3. 4. *O inhabitants of Judah, Judge I pray you, between me and my vineyard*. And elsewhere, *Is it not even thus, O ye children of Israel, saith the Lord*

Lord, Amos 2. 11. So the force of the *Interrogation* is such a denial, as the heart of him to whom it is made most needs subscribe unto, as having nothing to alledge against it, And in a plain *Position* it is this, *That man who to gain the world, doth cast away his soul, shall finde no profit in such a gain*; it will prove like the gain which the Apostle speaks of, *Act 27. 21. a gaining of nothing but losse*, and that an irreparable losse, which can never be recovered. It is dangerous venturing on such an Error, *in quo non licet bis peccare*, in which being once involved, a man can never get out again. Such is the *loss of a soule*, lose it once and it is lost for ever, there can no ransome, no change be made for it, *λογὺς ἀπάτης ἀστερ*, nothing can be put in the other scale to weigh with it: The Civil Law saies, *Ingenui hominis nulla est estimatio*, How much more truly maye we say of the soul, *Immortalis anima nulla est estimatio*. No valuable consideration for a *soul* but the *blood of Christ*: If we forsake him to gain the *world* we shall never finde any thing in the *world* precious enough by the exchange whereof to regaine our *souls*.

The words have many particulars couched in them by way both of *Supposition*, and of *Position*. I shal reduce all unto this one Proposition; As Christ doth allow his servants to be moved by Considerations of *gain* in his service, so he doth withall assure us, *That this gaine doth not stand in winning of the world, but in saving of the soule* That the *soul* being infinitely more precious then all

Homer. *Iliad.*
l. 10. *Digest.*
l. 9. tit. 1. leg. 3.
& *de Reg. Juris*
l. 106.

all the *world*, therefore the *gaining* of the *world* is nothing but *loss*, where the *loss* of the *soul* is the purchase of that *gain*; inasmuch as the *world* being gained, cannot be kept, and the *soul* being lost, can never be recovered. All men have a *merchandise* and trade to drive in this *world*, whereon doth depend the issue of their *profit*, or *damage*; therein their principal *wisdom* is to balance and poise their *gains and losses* so as that they may thrive and prosper in this their *trade*; *worldly love* is a great obstruction unto the true *gain* which a wise Christian should pursue. They who for preserving that, do take offence at the *crosse* of Christ, will suffer *damage* in their *souls*; the *love of the world* and the *love of the soul* being inconsistent: Since therefore both will not stand together, and of the two, the *soul* is much more precious and excellent then the *world*, therefore a wise Christian should have his *trade* heavenward for the inriching of his *soul*, rather then downward for the possession of the *world*.

The branches then to be touched are three:

1. The lawfulness of a Christians looking after true *gain*. 2. The inordinateness of *worldly love*, and inconsistency thereof with true Christian *gain*. 3. The preciousness of the *soul* of man, in saving, advancing and inriching whereof, this true *gain* doth consist.

1. Then Christians may be moved in matters of Religion with arguments drawn *ab utili*, from considerations of *profit* or *disprofit*, of such good things as are really, beneficial and advantagious unto

unto us. It is the voice of nature in every man, who will shew us any good? *Psal. 4. 6.* There is a naturall *indigency* in us, whereby we are constrained to look abroad for foraign supplies of that good, which we are wholly insufficient to furnish our selves withall. This wicked men look for in ways of sin; there are few men that are wicked *gratis*, but do promise themselves Some *benefit* by their wickedness. If *Esau* sell his *birthright*; if *Balaam* curse Gods people; if *Ieroboam* set up *Calves*; if *Ahab* sell himself to work wickedness; If *Judas* betray his Master; it is all upon a *contract* and *bargain*, under the intuition of the *wages* of *unrighteousness*. *Si violandum jus regnandi causâ violandum.*

Therefore God is pleased, 1 To Dehort men from the *wayes* of *sin* by *undeceiving* them, and discovering the *unprofitableness* and *perniciousnes* of those *wayes*. *My people have changed their glory for that which doth not profit*, *Jer. 2. 11.* *Why do you spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labour for that which satisfieth not?* *Isai. 55. 2.* *What fruit had ye then in those things whereof you are now ashamed?* *Rom. 6. 21.* The *voluptuous* sinner promiseth himselfe abundance of delight in his *stollenwaters*; let us take our fill of *loves*, let us solace our selves with *loves* *Prov. 7. 18.* but at last when he hath destroyed his *name*, and gotten a *wound*, and *dishonour*, when he hath destroyed his *estate*, and strangers are filled with his *wealth*, when he hath destroyed his *body*, and given his *years* to the *cruel*, when he hath destroyed

*Nec quisquam
sanum a natura-
lii lege desci-
vit & bominem
exit, ut animi
censu malus sit.*
*Senec. de Be-
ne. l. 4. c. 17.*

destroyed his soul, and is gone down to the chambers of death: then tell me whether his perfumes of Mirr, Aloes, and Cinnamon, be not all turned into gall and wormwood? The worldling promiseth himself much content in his dishonest gain, in fraud, oppression, circumvention, and violence; *Populus me sibilat, at mihi plundo spese domi.* I shall have a brave vineyard, saies Abab; I shall have sheep and oxen, saies Gebazi; I shall never want friends, nor contents, money answers to All, *O nummi vos estis fratres.* But what saies God: *Thou fool, this night shall they take thy soul from thee:* Thy vineyard, O Abab, shall bring forth grapes of gall: Thy talents, O Gebazi, shall purchase thee and thine heirs a leprosie: Thy wedge of gold, O Achaz, shall cleave thy soul from thy body; Thy thirty pieces of silver, O Indas, shall be the price of thine own bowels, as well as of thy masters blood: Treasures of wickedness shall not profit in the day of wrath, Prov. 10. 2. They that will be rich, drown themselves in destruction and perdition and pierce themselves through with many sorrows, 1 Tim. 6. 9. 10. The ambitious man promiseth himself much honour and power, when he hath arrived at that greatness whereunto he aspireth: *I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God,* Isa. 14. 15. When he hath by plausible compliances gotten the glories of the world, *I will then please myself, as Nebuchadnezer did,* with the view and fruition of so gallant a purchase. But what saith the Lord? *Though thou set thy nest among the highest, thence*

Omnia servili-
ser pro domina-
tione. Tacit. hist.
i.

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thence will I Bring thee down, Obad. v. 4. Isai. 26. 5. Thou art a man and no God, though thou set
thine heart at the heart of God, Ezek. 38. 2. O
Nebuchadnezzar, in stead of the majesty of a
Prince, thou shalt have the misery of a beast.
Thy feasting, O Nebuchadnezzar, shall be turned into
mourning, thy pride into terrors, thou shalt be drunk
not with wine, but with astonishment, and thy
joynts shall stagger one against another. Thus
do men sell themselves to sin for hopes of gain, and
thus miserably are they cheated in the bargain, the
Devil dealing with them, as some say he doth
with Witches, giving them leaves of trees in the
shape of gold and silver, so that in the conclusion it
appears, that they did indeed sell themselves for
just nothing, Isai. 32. 3.

2. By the same argument God is pleased to
 vindicate the ways of godliness from the preju-
 dice which wicked men have against them, as if
 they were unprofitable. What is the Almighty
 that we should serve him? what profit should we
 have if we pray unto him. Job 21. 15. Ye have
 said, It is vain to serve God, what profit is it that
 we have kept his Ordinances Mal. 3. 14. 5. To
 take off this Objection, God assures his people,
 That his wayes do good to those that walk upright-
 ly. Mic. 2. 7. That his people do not seek his face
 in vain, Isai. 45. 19. That he is not a wilderness
 unto them Jer. 2. 31. That godliness is great gain,
 and Profitable unto all things, 1 Tim. 4. 8. and 6. 6.
 That he who soweth righteousness, shall have
 a faire reward, Prov. 11. 28. That in keeping of his
 Com-

commandments, there is great reward, Psal. 19. 11. And he is pleased to animate his servants against the hardship of their Christian warfare, against external difficulties, and internal faintings, by setting before them exceeding great and precious promises. Having these promises, let us cleanse our selves, and perfect holiness, 2 Cor. 7. 1. Ye have need of patience, that when ye have done the will of God, ye may receive the promise, Heb. 10. 36. Be not weary of well-doing, in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not, Gal. 6. 9. When ye are reviled, and persecuted, rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward, Mat. 5. 11. By this consideration, not only Moses and Paul, Heb. 11. 25. 26. Phil. 3. 4. but the Lord Jesus himself, for the joy which was set before him, endured the Cross, and despised the shame Heb. 12. 2.

Now here in is the mercy of God greatly commended unto us, that when he might use no other argument to enforce obedience, then his own sovereign authority over us, is pleased to encourage us by our own benefit. The chief reason of obedience, saith Tertullian, is the authority of the Lord, not the utility of the servant. He made all things for himself, and might have looked no farther then his own glory: we do so with the creatures which serve us, we labour our Oxen, and then we destroy them; first we make them drudge, and then we make them die. But God is pleased to encourage us unto duties by our self-love, commands us to fear him for our own good, Deut 6. 24. sets the blessing of obedience, and the curse of

Prior est Autoris imperantis quam utilitas servientis.
Tertul.

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disobedience before our eyes, Deut. 11. 26, 28. The work of Christianity is a difficult work, there are many enemies, many temptations, Satan and the world resist us without corruption wrestles and rebels within. But here is the comfort, Gods servants work for a Master that remembers all, who looks to their profit, as well as to his own honour, who keeps a book for our prayers, a bottle for our tears, a register for them that fear him, Mal. 3. 16, a memorial of but a cup of cold water, given to a Prophet as a Prophet. This is encouragement indeed unto Gods service: Christ is willing to put it to this issue. Though I have a right and power over you, which Satan hath not, I made you, I bought you, he never had title unto you, either by dominion or purchase, as I have; But I shall wish you to look to your own interest, see which service is most advantageous to your selves, mine or his: If he can make you more precious promises, if he can prefer you unto greater happiness, if he have an immarcescible crown, an etornall kingdome to bestow vpon you, if he have shed any blood, laid down any life, to purchase blessedness for you, I am willing where your gain is greatest, there your trade and service be directed. But if my wages be much better then his, and my love much greater then his, and my right in you, and authority over you much more then his, not onely for love and duty to me, but for your ownakes, limit and confine your negotiations there, where your own advantages will be more abundant, and your own

com-

comforts more durable and glorious.

We see Christ allows us to eye our own profit in his service. In what sense we may, or may not this do, may be briefly thus resolved.

1. We may not respect *profit* or advantage as the *ultimate end* of our obedience. Gods *glory* being simply the *supream* of Ends in it self, should accordingly be so unto us. Our greatest aim in bringing forth *fruit* should be, that God may be honoured, Joh 15.8. that whether we live we may live to him, or whether we die, we may die to him, Rom. 14.7, 8.9. *All things are of him, and for him*, therefore all things must be to him likewise, Rom. 11. 36.

εν σε παύλῳ, εν
οὐταύτῳ, εἰς
οὐ πάντα.
Μαρκ. Αντο
νιν. 1. 4. σε. 23

2. We must not respect *profit* and reward as the *only reason* of our obedience, without which we would not do God any service at all, for this would be a meer *mercenary* and *servile* considera-
tion. The chief *reasons* of obedience are, our *subjection* to Gods authority over us, because he is the Lord; our *faith, love, and thankfulness* for his Covenant of grace, because he is our God. These two are joyned in the Preface to the Deca-
logue, *I am the Lord thy God.*

3. We may not respect *profit* and *reward*, as the fruit of any *merit* in our services: when we have done all we can, we are but *unprofitable servants* unto God, and therefore he might justly make our services unprofitable to our selves. It is matter of *comfort*, it is not matter of *boasting*; we may *rejoyce* that there is *profit* in serving of God, but we may not *glory* of it as any *naturall or necessary*

Vita bona nostra
nihil aliud est
quam Dei gratia.
et vita a-
ternaria bona
vita redditur,
Dei gratia est,
& ipsa gratia
datur, quia gra-
tia dura est illa
qui datur. &c.
Aug. de Grat.
& lib. Arb. c. 8.

cessary consequent of our services, for *Grace* doth ex-
clude *boasting*, *Eph. 2.8.* and the *reward* is of *grace*, and
mercy, not of *debt*, *Rom. 4.4,5.* and *11.6.* *Psal. 26.*
12. Exod. 20.6.

But then we may look on the *reward* and *profit* of *obedience*. 1. As a *secondary end*, under the *glory* of *God*; so the *Apostle calleth salvation the end of our faith*, *1 Per. 1.9.* Our love to *God* though it be *above* our love to our selves, yet doth not exclude it, so our seeking of *Gods glory*, though it be *above* all other *ends*, yet it doth not exclude the seeking of our *own happiness*, yet *God* hath been pleased so graciously to *twist*, and as it were, *interweave*, and *concorporate* these together, that no man can truly aim at the *glory of God*, but he doth *eo ipso* promote his *own salvation*? neither doth any man sincerely seek his *own salvation*, but the *Lord esteemeth himself thereinglorified* by him.

2. As a *manifestation* of *Gods bounty*, who when he might require *homage* of us as our *Lord* by the tie of our *natural subjection* unto him, is pleased out of *free grace* to propose further *rewards*, making our services as well matter of *pro-
fit* to our selves, as of *praise* and *glory* unto him? *faith* looketh upon *God* as a *rewarder of them that* *diligently seek him*, *Heb. 11.6.* as a *God that not* *only is good but doth good* *Psal. 1:9. 68.* as a *God* *whose power and mercy is herein declared, in that he* *rendresh unto every man according to his work*, *Psa. 62.*

11. 12

3. As matter of *encouragement* to run with
pati-

patience the race that is set before us ; to animate us against all the difficulties, dangers, temptations, and variety of disheartnings, which through the subtlety and malice of Satan we are sure to meet with in Gods service. The *Hope* of ensuing glory deth work resolutions in God servants to *purifie themselves*, that so being like unto Christ in *holiness*, they may thereby be Prepared to be like unto him in *glory* 1 *Job.* 3.3. The *cowne of righteousness* kept up the resolution of the Apostle himself, *to fight the good fight of faith, to run his race, to finish his course, to keep the faith,* 2 *Timo.* 4. 7, 8. Thus a Christian is allowed by his Lord to do his masters work with some eye and intuiti-
on of his *own gain*.

But then as the Apostle saith, *If a man strive for masteries, he is not crowned, except he strive lawfully*; So, If a man contend for *gain*, he shall never overtake it, except he contend *lawfully*. Our Saviour here hath *excluded one way*, and that a broad one, where in multitudes weary themselves for this *Prize*, *What shall it profit a man if he win the whole world?* And secondly, intimateth the *true* though a *narrow and private way*, *viz.* to prosecute the interest of our precious souls. Let us consider them both.

First, worldly love is inconsistent with true Christian gain upon many accounts. 1. It is *vast* and *infatiate*, like the horseleech which cries, *Give give*, like fire, and the grave, which never *sayes it is enough*, *Prov 30.15.16*. Lust is *infinite*, there is *no end of its labour*, *Eccles. 4.8.* It

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It reacheth at all, therefore the Apostle calleth it not onely love of the things of the world, but love of the world; *Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world*, 1 John. 2: 15.

A covetous heart grasps at the whole world; would fain be master of all, and dwell alone, like a *Wen* in the body, which draws all to it self; let it have never so much, it will still reach after more, *adds house to house, and field to field*, Isa. 5. 8. keeps not at home, cannot be satisfied, *inlargeith, gathereth, heapeith, increaseth, loadeth it self with thick clay*, Habac. 2. 5, 6. The very Heathen have complained of this endless, and unbounded reach of corrupt desires, *et amans & opere, dampno in-
suya, ex libidine orta sine termino sunt*. Lust hath no bound, no measure, like a *bladder* it swells wider and wider, the more of this empty world is put into it. Like a *breach of the sea*, which hath no internal bounds to contain it self in, *sternit agros, sternit sara hata boamque labores*. The Countryman in the Fable would needs stay till the River was run all away, and then go over dry, but the River did run on still. Such are *inordinate* worldly desires, the *deceitful* heart promiseth to see them run over and gone, when they are attained unto such a measure, and then they are stronger and wider, more impotent and unruly then before, *modus & modus non habet modum*; for as *naturali*, so *sinful* motions, the further they proceed, are usually the stronger. Now God, having so ordered the world, as that no man can have it all to himself, it is *divided and bounded to several men, and nations*.

*Provinciarum
nominibus a-
gros colit, sub
singulis villi-
cis latiores ha-
bet fines quam
quos consules
sortiebantur.
Sen. de ira. l. 1.
c. ult.*

Arist. Seneca.

*Rusticus ex-
pectat dum de-
fluit annis, at
ille labitur, &
labetur.*

nations *Deut. 32.8.* and man may not remove the *Landmarks* which God hath set, nor affect a *Monopoly* where the Lord hath made a *community*, this *insatiable* desire of wordly gain can never be replenished, and so being *unattainable*, the labour which is spent about it must needs be *ungainful*, and disappoint the expectations which were built thereupon.

2. It is exceeding *disproportionable* to the *spiritual* and *immortal* condition of the heart of man; whatever is in the world is *material*, *carnal*, *mortal*. It can benefit the outward and the natural man. But to look for peace of *Conscience*, joy in the holy Ghost, inward and durable comfort, in any thing which the world affords, is to seek a *treasure* in a *cole pit*. If you go to the *creature* to make you *happy*, the *earth* will tell you that *Blessedness* grows not in the *furrows* of the *field*; the *sea*, that it is not in the *treasures* of the *deep*; *castel* will say, it is not on our *backs*; *Crowns* will say, it is too precious a *gem* to be found with us, we can *adorne* the *head*, but we cannot *satisfie* the *heart*. *Solomon*, who made a *critical inquiry* after this point, gives this in as the *ultimate extraction* from the *creatures*, *vanity* of *vanities* all is *vanity*. We have all great experience how loose the *world* hangs about us. Life it self is a *bubble*, and is suddenly gone, but besides that finall separation, God hath a thousand ways to part us from this darling; fire burns it, water drowns it, a sword cuts it off, sickness takes away the favour of it. A prodigall son, an unfaithfull servant, an

ill debtor, a suit of law, a world of the like accidents may deprive us of it. Now no man will dote on a *false friend*, or care for a *false title*, or set his affection on any thing that is *false*. Why then should we love a *false world*? Or set our eyes on that which is not, as the Wise-man speaks, *Prov. 23.5*. Why should we with *Martha* so much trouble our selves about the *world*, and leave *Mary's unum necessarium* wholly neglected? Like the man in *Plutarch* who went to the Physicians to cure a *sore finger*, when in the mean time his *lungs* were putrified, and he took no care of them.

3. It is exceeding *injurious*, both to *God* and our selves. 1. To *God*, It sets up the *world* in his room, is *enmity against him*, *Jam. 4.4.* is inconsistent with the *love of him*, *1 Joh. 2. 15, 16*. Estrangeth the soul ^{holy} from him, steals away the *love of the heart*, and ingrosseth it unto it self. As the *shadow* of the *earth* makes *night* in the *air*, so doth the *love* of it in the *heart*, when as *Solomon* speaks, the *world* is in it, *Eccles. 3.11*. It goes a long with a man, *sleeps* with him, *wakes* with him, goes to *meat*, goes to *Church* with him, When it flows not in, O how he carks and cares, murmurs and repines, whines and distrusts *God*? If it abound, how doth he hug and grasper it, and fill his soul with no other comfort? Talk of *spiritual things*, *faith*, *hope*, *love*, *repentance*, *new obedience*, *judgement to come*, he is sick of such discourse, puts you off as *Felix* did *Paul* to another time, but speak of a *rich bargain*, of a *goodly pur-*

*Plutarch.
negative to the world.*

purchase, of a stately manner, of a gallant prize, you leade him in to a paradise, (such a one as it is) he saies with Peter, It is good being here, let us build tabernacles. It choks the seed of the word in the soul, turns the house of God into a place of merchandise, yea it will cause men to erre from the faith, to know no godlinels but gain, to take up religion as it is more or lesse in fashion, and advantagious; as the Samaritans would be Jewes when the Jews prospered, and when they were down, would help to persecute them. It will warp the Conscience, and corrupt the judgment and make Religion it self to serve turns, and to be subordinate to secular interests.

Joseph. Antig.
L. 12. c. 3. & 7.

2. To a manself, 1. It is unnatural, for nature hath set a commensurateness between objects and faculties. It is a miserable degrading of a reasonable soul, to grope for happiness on the backs of sheep, on the furrows of the field, to fish for it in ponds, or to hunt for it in parks, or to trade for it in ships, or to think to bring it home on the bunches of Camels. It cost more to redeem a soul, and it must cost more to attain that redemption. Christ the heir of all things, who could have commanded the attendance of all the creatures in the world, was pleased to live in a low condition, that he might make it appear that eternal life hath not the least cognition or dependance on worldly wealth, either in his procuring it for us, or in our deriving it from him. What an unnatural and incongruous thing would it be for Angels to turn worldlings, and reasonable souls have the self-

same blessedness to look after as Angels have.

2. It is unnecessary, for had one man all the world, he could have no more out of it himself, than one back, and one belly, and the exigences of one person did require; whatever is more, he doth but behold with his eyes, Eccl. 5.11. God is said to give us all things richly to enjoy, 1 Tim. 6. 8,17. He that hath sufficient to answer the necessity and decency of his estate, is therefore said to have all because he hath as full a supply, as unto those purposes all the world could make him. A little which the righteous hath, is better than the riches of many wicked, Psal. 37.16. Jacob was not so wealthy a man as Esau, yet Jacob said, I have all, Esau said, I have much. Jacobs little was all; Esaus more, was but much. Gen. 33.9. 11.

3. It is a disquieting thing. Disquiets in the possessing. Riches are compared to thorns, Mat. 13. 21. a man cannot hug them without being pierced by them, 1 Tim 6.10. Disquiets in the parting; there is sorrow and wrath in his sickness, Eccl. 5.17. What a torment is it to slay off the skin of a man alive? Now the soul by inordinate love doth cleave closer to the world, than the skin to the flesh, and therfore is not torn from it without great paine. It is the saddest summons in the world to a rich fool, Thou hast heaped up for many years, but within a few houres the cold armes of death shall grapse thee, and carry thee to Gods tribunal. O what can riches or multitudes of riches do a man good in that day of wrath?

wrath ? If a Prince had a stone in his bladder too big to be removed, all the Jewels of his crown could not purchase him a recovery. What then can treasures avail against *worm gnawing* in the Conscience ?

I shall conclude this Point with these limitations:

1. We may use the world, and with diligent labour procure the things which we need, 1 Cor. 7. 31.
2. We may employ our heads, as well as our hands, for labour without *wisdom* to guide it, is but a *weary idleness*.
3. We may receive the things of this world from God in Christ as a fruit of his gracious *Covenant*, 1 Tim. 4. 8.
4. We may lay up and provide for our selves, and those that belong unto us so far as the *necessities* of life, and *decency* of our particular state and condition do admit. Christ himself had a *bag* in his family, Job. 13. 29. 1 Tim. 5. 8. But we may not *love*, nor set our hearts upon the world : *When riches increase, set not your heart upon them.* The world is for the back and the belly, but God onely is for the heart. Though we may eye our own gain, yet the gain of the world is not that gain which we are chiefly to eye. The soul being the most precious thing which a man hath, the saving, and inriching thereof, is the *only true Christian gain*.

First, Take the word *here* for *life*, and even so the truth of the Text will hold ; what gain is it

it to get the world, and to lose the life, *Is not the life more then meat, and the body then raiment?* Luke 12. 23.

1. All the world cannot hold or lengthen life beyond the period set it by God. Our times are in his hand, Psal. 31. 15. the efficacy of all second causes is suspended upon his blessing, man liveth not by bread alone, *but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God*, Mat. 4. 4.

2. Life is necessary to the enjoyment of the world, what good doth light, without an eye to see it? Or ~~sick~~, without an ear to hear it? what good do *daunties*, without a mouth to taste them? Or *Crowns*, without an *Head* to wear them? Nay, a man may have his life so clog'd with sickness, sorrow, discontent of mind, distresses of conscience, that all the world shall not suffice to revive and comfort him.

3. When life is lost, the world is all lost with it, *alive*ing *porter*, is richer then a dead Prince, death translates properties. If a man purchase land to himself for ever, that ever is no longer then his own life, if he will have the purchase extend further, he must put it his heirs, with himself.

Secondly, Take the word ~~for~~ for the *soul*, as Luke 12. 19, 20, and then the truth holds much more. For 1. If a man could keep his *soul* and the world together, there is so vast a *dis-proportion* between them, that the one could never replenish the other, 2. If it could lastie it for a time, yet it would *cloy* and *satiate* it at the last; there is *excess* in *wordly enjoyments*, and all

excess is nauseous and painful. 3. If they could replenish and not cloy, that there were a commensurateness between them, yet there is not an equality of duration. One generation, saith Solomon, passeth away, and another cometh, but the earth abideth, Eccles. 1.4. If when a man goes away, the earth did go with him, happily the same content which he found in it here, he would find in it elsewhere, but when he goes, and that stayes behinde him, all the content which he had in the fruition, doth vanish in the separation. 4. Being parted the soul must be for ever, as long as God is merciful to save, or just to punish, and what comfort is it, think we in hell, for a man to remember the pleasures of a short life; of which nothing there remains but the worm and the sting? The Poet could say, If the headach did come first, no man would be drunk. If men could feel but a little of hell, before they sin, they would easily by that understand how empty and vanishing the pleasures of lust are, and how easily extinguished in a tormented Conscience; as a drop of wine loseth all its sweetness in a barrel of water. Again, what addition is it to the joyes of heaven, for a man to recount the comforts of a perishing world? What content takes a grave wealthy learned man, in remembiring the joy which in his childhood he was wont to take in his top, and counters? 5. The nature of the soul is spiritual, and must have spiritual objects to converse about. Sensitive faculties may be delighted with material objects: Meir natural reason may gaze

Alexis apud
Abenam. l. 10.

gaze with some content upon the beauty, order, contexture, concatenation of natural causes and effects. But the *supream spiritual* part of the soul is of a more high and noble extraction, then ultimately to delight it self in any thing but in *God* from whom it was breathed. It is capable of the *knowldg of God*, whom to know is perfect wisdome and eternal life. It is capable of the *image and grace of God*, of righteousness and true holines to beautifie, and renew it: Capable of the *peace of God*, of the *joy of his salvation*, of the *earnest, the seed, the seal, the witness of his Spirit*, of the *sense of his love in Christ*, which is *unspeakable and glorious*. Capable of that *fulness of joy* which is in his presence and of those everlasting pleasures, and rivers of comfort which are at his *right hand*. Capable of the heavy *wrath of God*, which is beyond the *fear or the fancy of man to comprehend*. As the *goodness of God* exceeds our *faith*, so the *anger of God* exceeds our *feare*.

6. The dignity of the soul appears by the *spiritual enemies* which war against it: Of whom we may say as the Prophet of the *Medes*, *Isai. 13. 17.* that they *regard not silver or gold*, they fight neither against house, nor land, but against the soul only: *Satan* saies as the King of *Sodom* unto *Abram*, *Gen. 14. 21.* *Give me the souls, and take the goods to thy self.* 7. By the *guard of Angels* which *God* hath appointed to protect it, And convey it to heaven, *Luke 16. 22.* 8. By the *heavenly Manna*, the *breasts of Consolation*

solution the wells of salvation, the bread of life, the feast of marrow, and fatted things, which the Lord in his Word and Ordinances hath provided to see us, one sentence and period whereof is more worth in an hour of temptation, than rocks of Diamonds, or mountains of Gold.

9. And above all the dignity of the soul appears by the price which was laid downe to redeem it. *We were not redeemed by silver and gold, but by the blood of God, 1 Pet. 1. 19.* If silver and gold could have bought the soul, silver and gold happily might have blessed it, but since no price can purchase it, but the blood of God, no treasure can enrich it, but the fruition of God. *The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance, Psl. 16. 5.*

Very many Uses might be made of this most important doctrine: As. 1. To adore the infinite love of God towards the souls of poor sinfull men in finding out of his own unsearchable wisdom, an expedient which neither men nor angels could ever have discovered, for the punishing of the sin, and saving of the soul that sinned.

2. The infinite love of Christ, who so loved us, as to give himself for us, to make his soul less offending for sin, that our souls might not be undone by it. A Son to die for servants, an only, an only and beloved Son for rebellious servants, a Judge for malefactors, to come not only to save but to seek those that sought not, than inquired not after him: as there was never sorrow like his sorrow so there was never love like his love.

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3. The

*Diog. Laert. im
Thalctis.*

3. The infinite mercy of God in revealing Christ unto us, bringing life and immortality to light by the Gospel, and waiting upon us, that he may be gracious unto us. If Thales the Philosopher gave thanks that he was born of a Grecian, and not a Barbarian, how much more should we bless God, that we are Christians, and not only Philosophers, that the Lord hath taken care not only to adorne our soules, but to save them.

4. The infinite sweetnes of his powerfull and
most efficacious grace, in perswading us to give
entertainment unto the mesey thus tendered unto
us, who as our selves were ready to ~~believe~~ bring
vanities to forsake our own mercies, and to shew
away salvation from our selves,

The great reasonableness and wisdom of true Religion, as being that which promoteth our supreme interest, namely, the happiness of the soul. **Wisdom** is ~~in~~ **in** **itself** **invaluable**, the knowledge of the most honourable things, and of greatest concernment. **He that winneth souls is wise**, saith **Solomon**, **Prov. 7. 11, 30.** how much more he that **saveth his own**, **Prov. 9. 12. 1. Tim. 4. 16.** A man may be **wise** for **others**, and a **fool** for **himself**. **Achitophel** was a **wise** man when he counselled **Absalom**, but a **fool** when he **hanged** **himself**. **Judas** a **wise** man for **others** when he **pushed** **Christ**, a **fool** for **himself**, when he **betrayed** **him**; no greater folly in the world then for a man to barter away his **soul** though it were for the **world** it self.

6. We

Ariß. Esbīc.
lib. 6, a. 7.

6. We should therefore all be exhorted, 1. Seriously to study the worth of a *soul*, the *spiritualness*, the *immortality* of it, the *image* of God after which it was both created and renewed, the *glory* reserved for it if it stand, the *wrath* prepared for it if it fall. 2. To walk as men that have *souls*, many walk as if they had nothing but *bellies* to fill, and *backs* to cloath, *fancies* to be tickled with vanity, *eyes* and *cares* to look after pleasure, *brains* to entertain empty notions, and *tongues* to utter them, but their *souls* serve them to little other purpose, them as *salt* to keep their bodies from stinking. *Socrates* wondered when he observed Statuaries, how carefull they were to make stones like men, and men in the mean time by their carelessness, turning themselves in to very blocks and stones. 3. To secure the salvation of the *soul*, to take heed of exposing our principal *Jewel* unto rapine and miscarriage. *Keape thy hart*, saith *Solomon*, with all diligence. *Prov. 4.23.* Give all diligence, saith *Peter*, to make your calling and election sure, *2 Pet. 1.10.* that so we may never be without the *sunfors* of God to delight our *souls*, *Psal. 94.19.* that we may be able to say as *David* did, *Resurre to thy rest O my soul*, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee, *Psal. 116.7.* 4. To prize the *meanes* of that *salvation*, and to incourage the *Ambassadors* of Christ, as those that watch for your *souls*, and unto whom is committed the *ministry* of *reconciliation*. They study, pray, watch, labour, and sweat for you, *Esteem them highly*

Diogen. Laert.
in Socras.

in love for their works sake, 1 Thes. 5. 13. It is recorded for the honour of **Hilkiah** that he spake comfortably to all the **Lovers**, who taught the good knowledge of the Lord, 2 Chron. 30. 22. And of **Nehemiah**, That he took care of the Office of Gods House, Nehem. 13. 10, 14. Of the good **Shunamite**, that she provided for the **Prophets** 2 Chron. 28. 10. And of the **Galatians**, That they received **Paul** as an **Angel of God**, and would if possible have plucked out their eyes to have done him good, Gal. 4. 14, 15. And though you do these things (and your honour it is that you do it) in an age wherein God hath suffered seduced souls to pour contempt upon the Ministers of the Gospel, and as madmen to fight with the Physicians that heal them yet give me leave to stir you up by putting you in remembrance 5. 5. To resist the enemies that withstand this salvation, fleshly lusts, worldly snares, Satanical temptations, which war against the soul, 5. 6. To pity the souls of other men, to promote in our several stations and imployments, the interest of mens souls, to save them with hololoye, to scratch them out of the fire, to disquiet wicked men in their sins, to encourage good men in their wayes, to our uttermoste power every where to promote the grace of God which bringeth salvation to the souls of men. Lastly, To be wise merchants for our own souls. Our Saviour telleth us, That the **Kingdom of heaven is like a merchant man seeking gaudy pearls.** Matt. 13. 45. And as else-

elsewhere the Virgins are distinguished into wise, and foolish: So may we distinguish those Merchants who trade heavenward. For as he said, *Mal a empti exprobrit stultitiam*: It is a note of folly to make an ill bargain.

Now there are several things wherein the wisdom of a Merchant doth shew it self:

1. He considers where the best and most sure commodities are where he is certaine to make a good return, as it is noted of *Solomon*, 1 Reg. 10. 11. 22, 28. and of *Tyros*, Eze. 27. So our Christian merchant knowing that the best commodities come from heaven, hath his thoughts and affections most there. And as those that trade to *China*, though they cannot travell far up into the Country are admitted to some skirts and maritime Harbour to receive the commodities of the Country; so our Merchant though he cannot go to heaven it self, yet he hath access as it were to the *bus* borders of heaven, the *Word* and *ordinances* call'd frequently in the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, *Heavenly things*. Here then they search at the gates of wisdoms house, here they search, dig, hide, and lay up, that the *Word* may dwell in them richly, and that they may be rich in knowledge, Prov. 8. 34. Col. 3. 16. 1 Cor. 3. 17. *as in the blis* of *eternal life* and *everlasting* *glory*. A wise merchant considers where is the easiest purchase of those commodities. It is true, heavenly things are in their own nature the most precious, and do indeed cost the most excellent price. The *Redemption* of a soul, is *priceless*, *darling* *psal.*

Plin. Epif.

Psal. 49. 8. 1 Pet. 1. 19. yet because this precious price was none of ours: we are said to be saved freely, Eph. 2. 8. to buy milk and wine without money and without price, *Isa. 55. 1.* for though we must sell all for this Jewel, if not actually, yet in preparatione anima, yet it is all no reall or valuable estimation in such a bargain, but like the glass beads, and such like trifles which we give unto Indians for their silver and gold, like the sweeping out of dust and rags out of an house when it is to be inhabited, Christ will not take possession of the soul, till vile lusts, and worthless affections are purged out, not by way of purchase of him, but by way of preparation for him. And this is one of the easiest purchases in the world, to let go *diri*, ~~and~~ *weare* *weare* *weare* *weare*, and to receive *gold*.

3. A *widowtreant*, though he will make his purchase as easie as he can, will yet in a rare commodity *bid* *high*, and not stick at a small difference, and so doth a wise Christian knowing the unspeakable riches of Christ, never sticks at any abatement. Many then bid much, proceed far, Herod doth many shing's, Agrippa is almost a Christian, hypocrites will part with thousands of rams, rivers of oil, there first born, Mic. 6. 7. but when the child comes to the very birth, they fly in the place of the breaking forth of children *Hof. 13. 13.* when it comes to this issue, they must shake hands for ever with their darling and beloved self, Herod with Herodias, the young man with his worldly love, the Jew with his legal righteouness,

counsel, the *Greek* with his carnal wisdom; nay, faith the hypocrite be the *Jew* never so rich, I resolve to keep this green glasse, or this wooden platter, something of mine own: here Christ and the soul part, and they who *came running* unto him, go *swarowing* from him, whereas wise Christians *consult not with flesh and blood*, but go through with the bargain: Let me have Christ though I have nothing but him.

4. A wise Merchant doth husband time and opportunity for his best advantage, takes the right *season* for his *voyage* and commodity, that he may returne with the more speed and profit. As tis observed of the Philosopher, that foreseeing a plentiful yeare of Olives, he rented many Olive-yards, and by that demonstrated that a learned man, if he would aime at worldly gain, could easily be a rich man too. It is noted as an excellent part of wisdom to know and to manage *time*, *Cujus unius avaritia homines est*, as Seneca speaks. *Ephes. 1.13.* *1 Chro. 12. 32.* *Eph. 5.15,17.* The Rabbi said. *Nemo est qui non sit horas sua*, every man hath his hour, he who overslips that *season*, may never meet with the like again, *If thou badeft known in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace*, *Luke 19.42.* The Scripture insisteth much upon a *day of grace*, and calls upon us to *work, before the night come*, *2 Cor. 6.2.* *Hebr. 3.13.* *Job. 12.35.* The Lord reckons the *time* which pass over us, and puts them upon our account. *These three yeares I come, seeking fruit, and I finde none*, *Luk. 13.7.* I gave

Diogen. Laert.
in Thales.

Pirk. Abrah.

I gave her space to repent, and she repented not, Rev. 2.21, 22. from the 13. year, to the 25. year, I have spoken unto you, saith the Prophet, Jer. 25.3. therefore we should learne to improve them, and with the impotent persons at the pool of Bethesda, to step in when the Angel stirs the waters. Now the Church is afflicted, it is a season of prayer, and learning, bear the rod, learn righteousness, Mic. 6.9. Isa. 26.8.9. Psal. 94. 12. Now the Church is enlarged, it is a season of praise, This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad therein, Psal. 118. 24. I am now at an Ordinance, I will hear what God will say, now in the company of a learned and wise man, I will draw some knowledge and counsel from him. I am under temptation, now is a fit time to lean on the Name of the Lord, Isa. 30.10. I am in place of dignity and power, Let me consider what it is that God requireth of me in such a time as this, Ephi. 4.14. As the tree of life bringeth fruit every moneth, Rev. 22.2. so a wise Christian, as a wise husbandman, with his distinct imployments for every moneth bringeth forth his fruit in its season, Psal. 1.3.

5. In a great City one merchant having alone commodity, and another another, they do mutually interchange thereto for the intriching of one another. So in the City of God, one hath the spirit of wisdom, another of knowledge, one excellent at opening scripture, another at stating questions, another at resolving cases, another at exhortation, and Christian conference, and

and wise Christians should improve all advantages of this kinde unto their mutual enrichment.

6- A wise merchant bath constant intelligence and returns to and from the Country where his trade lies, is not without a factor there to manage his affairs; so should the christian merchant, his trade is in heaven, phil.3.20. thither should he continually send, and return the commodities of that kingdome. The Lord Jesus is the Agent of his Church there, to transact their affairs for them; we should keep constant intelligence with him, pour out our desires into his bosome, and wait for the answer which he will send. Prayer and praises are the Vessels in which we send to heaven: faith, meditation, study of the Scriptures, attendance of the Ministry, vessels by which we hear from heaven, *He shall receive of mine, saith our Saviour of the holy Spirit, and shall shew it unto you, Job.16,14.* This intercourse we must keep continually open and unobstructed, that Christ may daily hear from us, and we daily receive from him, that so we may be filled with all the fulnes of God, and may have all the storehouses of the soul replenished from heaven with all abundance of necessary graces & comforts.

7 A wise merchant doth provide for losses, and yet though he venture much, will assute the main; so should we resolve before hand upon many troubles in the way to heaven, sit down and consider the cost of our holy profession, Luke 14.26,28. the ship wherein Christ is, is not secured from a storm. His crown of thorns, went before his crown of glory, and so must ours; there is a sea and a wilderness between Egypt and Canaan, through many

tribulations we must enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. But this is our comfort, That there is an assurance-office, wherein all our losses will be repaid an hundred fold, and that upon Gods own security, whereof we have a record, *Mark x. 29,30.* Verily, I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or brethren or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake; and the Gospels; but he shall receive an hundred fold now in this life, house, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, with persecution, (as comforts, supports, encouragements in the midst of his persecutions) and in the world to come eternal life. There is no aged Christian but will love us in such a case with the love of a father, no young Christian but will reverence us with the love of a son, no fellow Christian but will tender us with the love of a brother, every good mans house, and heart shall be open unto us. Who so ever doth the will of God, will be our brother, and sister and mother, as our Saviour speaks, *Mat. 12.50.*

8. The wisest Merchants must live by faith and deale much in credit, waiting long for a good return out of remote Countries; as the Husbandman ploweth in hope and, someth in teares, *1 Cor. 9. 10. Psal. 126.5.* having Gods promise that there shall be harvest, *Gen. 8.22.* So the Merchant trafficketh in hope to enjoy that which the Prophet calleth the *Harvest of the River, Isai. 23.3.* Such is the life of a true Christian, he doth not estimate his wealth, by the things in his own possession, but lives by faith, reckons upon a great stock going in another country, is richer in obligations and promises

mis, then he is in present graces. There is a ~~mutu~~
~~all trust between God and him~~. 1. He takes upon
trust; receives from God many talents of time,
health, wealth, power, wisdom; cleaving, grace,
precepts, and improves them to his Masters ser-
vice, *Math. 25. 16, 17.* *2 Tim. 6. 20.* 2. He gives
upon Trust, lends to the Lord, *Prov. 19. 17.* de-
dicates his merchandise to the Lord, *Isai. 23. 18.*
Trusts God with his Name and Innocency, as *Joseph*
did, as *Christ* did, *1 Pet. 2. 23.* with his life and in-
terests, as *David* did, *Psal. 31. 3: 15.* *1 Sam. 30. 6.*
with his children, as *Jacob* did, *Gen. 43. 13, 14.*
with his soul, as *Paul* did, *2 Tim. 1. 12.* He is not
anxiously solicitous how to escape this danger;
how to repair this loss; how to advance this gain;
how to recover the hundred Talents; he knowes that
God is a *Father* full of love, an heavenly *Father*
full of power, an *omnipotent Father* full of provi-
dence; if his eye see our wants, and his heart pity
them, and his treasures abound towards them, how
can his hand forbear to supply them?

Lastly, a wise Merchant is very exact in his
Books of account, Preserving a distinct knowledge
of his gains and losses, his improvements, or de-
cayes. Such is the care of a wise Christian to ac-
quaint himself with his spiritual estate, to make his
calling and election sure, *2 Pet. 1. 10.* to prove whe-
ther he be in the faith, *1 Cor. 13. 5.* to examine
how his soul prospers, to preserve his peace of Con-
science, and interest in the love of God. He shall ne-
ver have overmuch work to do, who is daily doing
something. There is something in it that the *Lauer*
of

of *Brass*, is said to have been made of *looking glasse*, Exod. 38. 8. *Seeing of our faces*, and, acquaintance with our estates, is a good preparation to the cleansing of our selves. *I thought on my wayes, and turned*, saith David, Psal. 119. 59. *Let us search and try our wayes and turn to the Lord our God*, saith the Church, Lam. 4. 1.

To conclude all, The life of a merchant in order unto gain stands in these four things. In *wisdom*, and forecast to contrive, in *labour* to transact business; in *patience*, to wait, and in *thriftiness* to preserve what his labours gain: So our Christian Merchant labours, 1. For that *wisdom* which is unto salvation, 2 Tim. 3. 15. which is the foundation of all duties, Col. 1. 9, 10. considers the field wherein the treasure is, and buyes it, Prov 31. 16. 2. He prosecutes the dictates of spiritual wisdom, with a *work of faith*, and *labour of love*. It is not empty withings, and velleities, yawning & drowsie desires that can make a merchant or a christian rich, much pains must be taken with an evill heart, with a sluggish spirit, with a stubborn will, with impotent passions, with strong lusts, with active enemies. 3. He endures with *patience*, gives not over the trade of Piety, if his expectations be not presently answere, but by *patient continuance in well doing*, comes to glory and honour at the last, Rom. 2. 7. Heb. 10. 37. 4. He hides the word in his heart, stores up precepts, promises, examples, experiments, what with *wisdom*, labor, and patience he hath gotten, he doth with all care and diligence *preserve*, that he may go forward, and not backward, in his holy Profession.

F I N I S